

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MIDLAND/ODESSA DIVISION

**KNIGHT SPECIALTY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
*Plaintiff,***

V.

**RAPID FREIGHT HAULER LLC,
ALEJANDRO LUGOJR.,
Defendants.**

MO:23-CV-00211-DC

ORDER ADOPTING REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

BEFORE THE COURT is United States Magistrate Judge Ronald C. Griffin’s Report and Recommendation (“R&R”) filed in the above-captioned cause on April 30, 2024, in connection with Plaintiff Knight Specialty Insurance Company’s Motion for Default Judgment against Defendants Rapid Freight Hauler LLC and Alejandro Lugo Jr. (Doc. 19). This matter was referred to the Magistrate Judge.¹ None of the parties filed objections, and the deadline to do so has expired.

Any party who desires to object to a Magistrate Judge's findings and recommendations must serve and file written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy of the findings and recommendations.² Failure to file written objections to the R&R within 14 days after being served with a copy shall bar that party from *de novo* review by the district court of the proposed findings and recommendations.³

¹ See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72.

² 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

³ *Id.*

What's more, except upon grounds of plain error, it shall also bar the party from appellate review of proposed factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the district court to which no objections were filed.⁴

Having reviewed the R&R, the Court finds it neither clearly erroneous nor contrary to law. Thus, the Court **ADOPTS** the R&R and **GRANTS** Plaintiff's Motion.

It is therefore **ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment be **GRANTED**. (Doc. 15). The Court will enter final judgment by separate order.

It is so **ORDERED**.

SIGNED this 30th day of May, 2024.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Counts', with a stylized star-like flourish at the end.

DAVID COUNTS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

⁴ *Id.*; *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 150–53 (1985); *United States v. Wilson*, 864 F.2d 1219 (5th Cir. 1989) (per curiam).